

Song for the Swimmer

A MEMORY OF BOYHOOD

Suggested by reading 'that prince of polished prose, Lafcadio Hearn's masterpiece—'Chita: A Memory of L'Isle'—A story worthy of Victor Hugo's Titanesque imagination.

When the haughty sun is burning,
Whirling through thin, and air,
And his chariot wheels are turning,
And he sheds a sultry stare,
Like some haughty tyrant crashing,
Spilling all his furious fire,
Or some panting leopard dashing,
Throbbing with a fierce desire.

When the copper sky gleams cruel
Like some big hot brassy shield,
Scorching like some treacherous jewel,
Parching all the shimmering field,
When the blistering breeze is biting
And seems to sift into your soul,
And your heart knows scant delighting
And you lose your self control.

Sweet to seek the river flowing,
And dive into the bubbling stream,
Prattling on its way, and going
Where dark, cool green mosses gleam:
Sweet to feel the water round you
Cooling all your feverish brain,
Babbling hither, as glad it found you,
Cold and crystal as the rain!

Plunge into the water brimming,
Stretch your body in the stream,
Saturate your soul with swimming,

Cool life's hot, tumultuous dream.
The bubbling blows all around you
Seem to wash your cares away,
Starry spray will soft surround you,
Tingling for life's lusty fray.

Sweet to steep your soul in slumber,
Drifting down dim, shoreless sea,
Dropping all the cares that cumber,
Floating, tranced in ecstasy,
Lulled by breezes soft and tender,
Snuggly curled in downy nest,
Ivory dreams of radiant splendor
Soothe your deep and wholesome rest.

The brave embraces of the ocean
Are softer than your girl's caress,
When throbbing with a wife's devotion
She folds you from life's storms and stress,
The salt of the sea will sting and thrill you,
And nerve you for life's strenuous fray,
The feathery spray will foam and fill you
With rapture of the youth at play.

Sweet is sleep to those that labor,
Sweet is rest to those that toil,
Sweet the grasp of girl or neighbor,
Sweet the smiling of the soul,
All these things are for the giving,
Fresh as dew or rippling rain,
But the supreme joy of living
Grappling with gray, shaggy main!

JAMES E. KINSELLA.
Registry Division, Chicago Postoffice.

Telegraph a "Bug Line"

"Did you ever hear of the Bug Line Telegraph Company of Maine?" asked an old operator in one of the big companies in Broadway, the other night, when the operators were eating all along the line, says the New York Commercial.

"It is only ten miles long, and is up in the Kennebec region," he continued. "It was started just for conversation purposes by a couple of young men in the valley. It was about twelve years ago that a line was strung over the house-tops and through the branches of the trees. The two young men began to talk to each other by signals, and then another young man wanted to be put on and a circuit was made to his place. Gradually others came in until there were about fifteen in the company. Then they learned the alphabet and got instruments, and had daily and nightly conversations over the wires just for the fun of the thing. Then the girls in the neighborhood were let in on the scheme. Every one was green in the business at the start, but gradually they picked up enough to talk, and in a year all had

become tolerably fair operators. Some of them got to be experts and scattered, and now they are regularly employed in good positions. I believe there are only a half dozen of the originators of the Bug Line who are still on the circuit."

"Why did they call it the Bug Line?" asked an operator who had been listening.

"Well, one night the line got to working pretty badly, as the best of lines will now and then, and an expert operator was put to work to untangle the kinks. You know, when a line begins to wobble the boys call it 'buggy.' So this expert operator turned to one of the original organizers and said to him: 'You ought to call this the Bug Line,' and so the name was adopted, and it has been called that ever since."

"Every now and then the remaining members have a row about something and the line quits working, but they soon agree and open up, and all goes well until the next row. I reckon more joshing has gone over the Bug Line than any telegraph line in this country. It has always been a d. b. service."

Explodes an Old Belief

The bloodhound is a much-advertised and greatly overrated dog, according to the Washington Star. If he had a press agent and should lose his diamonds he could not get more notoriety than comes to him in the daily papers. An item of news something like this is printed almost daily: "Robbers came to Squeedunk last night. They broke into the blacksmith shop and took tools, with which they broke open the postoffice safe. They then escaped on a handcar. A posse with bloodhounds is in pursuit."

After every railroad "hold-up" the report comes that a sheriff's posse with bloodhounds has started on the trail. There are few bloodhounds in the United States outside the kennels of some dog fanciers and "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The "bloodhound" of the south and southwest, the "bloodhound" that does all this trailing in the newspapers and trots along with every sheriff's posse is not a bloodhound at all. He is usually a hound and has blood in him, but that is as near to being a bloodhound as this dog gets. Often he is a foxhound.

Some of these hounds are trained from puppyhood to follow the scent of a man, just as some are trained to follow the scent of a deer, rabbit or other four-footed game. Every man has a scent peculiar to himself, though most men do not like to admit it. No dog completely recognizes his master without a few sniffs by way of investigation.

Sometimes these "bloodhounds" are clever in trailing a man if the scent, which hangs close to the ground, has not been dissipated or confused with other scents. In most cases, though, these dogs are vastly overestimated. The owner of a pack naturally thinks his dogs the greatest ever and insists on the marvels and mysteries they can smell out. A great chance is taken when a man is convicted on the testimony of a hound's nose.

In the matter of ferocity, these "bloodhounds" are about as harmless as kittens after their claws have been manicured. These dogs would not bite a defenseless tramp. They would rather run two days than fight half a minute. A bulldog could whip a yardful of these "bloodhounds" if he could catch them.

Old Coinage of England

The occupants of the ancient sees of Canterbury and York, during the Anglo-Saxon period, enjoyed the privilege of issuing their own coinage—a coinage rich in archaeological, artistic and historical interest, says the Brooklyn Eagle. No record exists of the conditions and circumstances under which the right of coinage was granted to the archbishops of Canterbury, beyond the intrinsic evidence of the coins themselves. Only one type of coin appears to have been issued—the silver penny. It is presumed, from the appearance of the earliest coins, the appearance on the earliest coins of the name of Offa, King of Mercia—one of the three chief kingdoms of early England—that that king first granted the privilege of an independent ecclesiastical coinage.

The first archbishop to issue this money was Jaenberht, who occupied the see from A. D. 766 to 790. All his coins bear Offa's name, while some bear his own. This prelate is noted

in English history for his vigorous, though unsuccessful, attempt to resist King Offa's plan for destroying the power of the primatial see of Canterbury and transferring the primacy to a Mercian metropolitan. A synod was held in 787 at Chelsea, now a part of London, and the archbishop was forced to give up a large portion of his province to Hight, bishop of Lichfield, who was raised to the rank of an archbishop. Jaenberht's successor, Aethelheard (A. D. 793-805), though elected in 791, did not receive the pallium till 793. During this interval he appears to have struck coins with the title of Pontifex instead of Archiepiscopus. His early coins bear the name of Offa, while those struck after 796 bear that of Coenwulf, who succeeded Offa as King of Mercia.

Aethelheard's earlier pennies have, in addition to the name of Offa, a star, a cross, the Christian monogram, etc. This prelate was also bishop of Winchester—the ancient capital of England.

Wolfhound a Noble Dog

Beyond any question, the aristocrat of the canine family is the Russian wolfhound, otherwise the borzoi or barzoi, which is the Russian name for coursing dog. There is a refined elegance coupled with the indication of speed and strength about the Russian wolfhound which no other breed possesses.

In western Europe he is merely the ornamental companion that he is in eastern America. In the coyote section of our continent he can be made as useful as he is in Russia, and to assist in clearing off that scourge of the cattle ranches. When the borzoi was first brought to this country he

was hailed as a natural born wolf destroyer, and we started business under the impression that all one had to do was to let a borzoi see a coyote and the latter's death warrant was as good as executed. The result was a natural failure, because, like a bird dog, the wolfhound must be trained to the work. American purchasers have no occasion to worry about that, however, for as the dog's high courage is the result of education and encouragement, without it they are docile and obedient and fit companions for the ladies of the house, a role which they are pre-eminently fitted to fill by reason of their handsome and unique appearance.—Country Life.

EXPLOSION KILLS NINE

Towboat Defender is Shattered Opposite Huntington, W. Va.

CREW HURLED INTO WATER

Boilers Burst on Ohio River Steamer and
Fierce Flames Follow—Her Barges All
Take Fire—Of Thirty-eight Men and
One Woman Aboard at the Time Only
Nine Escaped Serious Injury.

Huntington, W. Va., At 11 o'clock at night residents of this city were startled by a terrific explosion, followed almost immediately by a lurid glare which lighted up the heavens for miles around. The boilers of the towboat Defender had exploded just opposite the city, and the boat and a number of the barges in tow were in flames.

The work of rescuing the killed and injured at once began and it was soon found that the loss of life had been great. Of the thirty-eight men on the boat only nine escaped serious injury. Several dead bodies have been recovered. Five others were so badly burned and scalded that their lives could not be saved. Six more of the crew could not be accounted for.

A partial list of the dead and missing follows:
Perry Spencer, mate, Point Pleasant, W. Va.; Horace Wetzel, Pittsburg; James Cease, lamp trimmer, Pittsburg; Thomas Duffy and Scott Hamilton, of Pittsburg, and James—firemen, of Coryolis, Pa., supposed to have been killed; William Wetzel, George Kidd and David Adkins, deckhands, Pittsburg.

The dangerously injured are:
John Wilson, cook, Middleport, O.; Robert Holland, roustabout; Ira Ellis, second engineer; John Francis, Patrick Conley, second cook, and Richard Conley, all of Pittsburg, and an unidentified woman.

The Defender was owned by the Pittsburg Towboat Company and was one of the largest towboats on the river. She was one of the first boats out of Pittsburg on the recent rise, and towed a heavy line of coal barges to the Cincinnati market. She was returning to Pittsburg with the Victor of the same company, and it is asserted that the two big steamers were racing at the time the explosion occurred. The Victor was about a mile ahead of the Defender at the time, and her crew knew nothing of the disaster.

The burning of the Defender was viewed by thousands of people, many of whom stood shivering along the shores, dressed only in thin night clothes. The work of rescue of the victims was difficult, owing to the darkness, and only a few yaws could be obtained to go to the scene.

Captain Woodruff of the Defender was picked up fifty yards from the steamer by some small boys, who rowed in a yawl from the Ohio shore, and he was taken to that side of the river. He was not seriously injured. One victim was found half a mile below the scene, clutching a portion of the wreckage and so chilled he could not speak.

The boat, almost immediately after the explosion, sank to the bottom, not more than sixty yards from the West Virginia shore. The barges in tow were soon all aflame. They were cut loose and floated down the stream. They were finally landed and the flames extinguished by the fire department.

The dead body of Thomas Duffy, of Pittsburg, a fireman on the steamer, was one of the first taken from the wreck. The body of a fireman known as James was the next recovered. Those rescued from the steamer were so seriously injured that they could give no names or information. It was believed that many bodies were blown into the river, and will never be recovered.

POLICEMAN KILLED IN A RIOT.

Attempt to Arrest Two Alleged Hold-up Men in Chicago Results Fatally.

Chicago, Ill.—In a riot at Twenty-fifth place, Policeman James J. Keefe, of the Maxwell street station, received wounds from which he died later at Mercy Hospital. Policeman Richard J. Birmingham, of the same station, was seriously wounded.

During the time of the riot the streets in the vicinity were filled with a mob of excited men. The riot was caused by the effort of the police to raid the house where Frank Gagan lives. He and Ollie Feinberg were arrested on charges of holding up several persons on the South Side recently.

Feinberg escaped during the riot but Gagan was arrested.

ATTACKS BEEF COMBINE.

Declares Meat Consolidation a Conspiracy in Restraint of Trade.

Washington, D. C.—Attorney General Moody submitted to the United States Supreme Court the brief of the government in the so-called Beef Trust case. It arraigns Swift & Co. and other members of the alleged combination for violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust act, contending that the methods of the trust stifle competition and restrain trade in fresh beef.

The Attorney General in the government's brief mercilessly denounces the methods of the trust, and insists that a conspiracy exists to control the markets of the nation for fresh meat.

Cost of Public Printing.

The cost of public printing in Washington, D. C., for the last year, as shown by the annual report, was \$5,345,720. Seventeen years ago, 1887, the expenditure was \$2,500,000. Efforts will be made at the present session of Congress to economize.

Non-Imprisonment For Debt.

Sheriff Erlanger, of New York County, has had a bill introduced with the New York State Legislature to abolish imprisonment for debt.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS

The Senate and House Regularly at Work—What They are Doing.

House Meets and Adjourns.

When the House re-convened after the holiday recess, Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, submitted the report of the merchant marine commission, the minority being given until Friday to submit their views. The House adjourned until tomorrow out of respect to the memory of the late Representative Mahoney, of Illinois.

Subventions of five dollars per gross ton annually; subsidies for the carrying of mails from Atlantic Coast and Gulf of Mexico ports to South and Central America and Cuba, and from Pacific coast ports to Japan, China, the Philippines, Mexico, Central America and the isthmus of Panama; a tonnage tax on foreign vessels entering United States ports; the creation of a naval volunteer of apprentices on ships in foreign trade are provided for in the bill agreed upon by the joint merchant marine commission.

Senate Meets Again.

Upon re-convening after the holiday recess, the Senate plunged directly into the consideration of the bill for the admission of two States to be composed of Arizona and New Mexico and Oklahoma and Indian Territory. A motion by Mr. Beveridge to take up the bill prevailed by a vote of 31 to 17. Mr. Heyburn, who renewed his effort to get up the pure food bill, voted with the Democrats on roll call, but with this exception the Republicans voted solidly to proceed with the consideration of the Statehood bill and the Democrats solidly against that course. A motion by Mr. Bate, of Tennessee, to recommend was voted down, Mr. Nelson spoke at length in advocacy of the bill.

Mr. Bate, in making his motion, said it had been difficult to make a minority report, as many of the sittings of the committee had been held when the Senate was in session, when members of the minority could not attend. He entered upon an argument against consolidation of the four Territories into two States. Referring to the proposed union of Arizona and New Mexico, he said they would make a State of greater area than is comprised in all the New England States with New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania added. The only reason for the consolidation was found, he said, in the desire to prevent an increase of United States Senators.

Mr. Breckenridge said all the members of the committee on Territories had been notified of the committee meetings and that failure to attend was the fault of the individual members.

Mr. Bate admitted that due notice of meetings had been given. "They wanted us to help make a quorum," he said, "but we did not come up with the ante." The reference of the venerable Senator to a popular game caused a smile around the chamber. His motion was voted down, 15 to 31. The Senate adjourned.

Senator Bard occupied the entire time of the Senate. He made an argument against the union of Arizona and New Mexico, on the ground that the people of the two Territories do not desire it.

During the course of Mr. Bard's speech he was interrupted by Mr. Tillman, who said he wanted to make an appeal for "white supremacy in Arizona." To unite the two Territories would, he said, be like joining Florida with Cuba and to subject the white people of Arizona to the domination of Mexicans and "Greasers," which he opposed.

Several bills of minor importance were passed during the day, and the Senate adjourned until Monday.

Will Canvass Vote February 8.

The joint statehood bill again occupied the majority portion of the attention of the Senate, and Mr. Nelson completed his speech in support of it. The omnibus claims bill was read in part, but no effort was made to secure action upon it. Bills for the reorganization of the medical corps of the army and regulating promotions of army officers employed in the ordinance department were passed.

A resolution reported by Mr. Burrows from the committee on privileges and elections fixing 1 o'clock on Wednesday, February 8, for the canvass by the two Houses of Congress of the vote cast at the last presidential election was agreed to. The ceremony will take place in the chamber of the House of Representatives. The Senate adjourned.

No River and Harbor Bill.

The prospects are that this session of Congress will not pass a river and harbor bill. The committee on rivers and harbors has been considering a bill for some time with a view of making an early report, but among the leaders in the House there is a disposition to let the bill go over for this session, on account of the condition of the Treasury. Cutting off a river and harbor bill would be in line with the determination of the House leaders to adhere to a policy of strict economy in government expenditures.

Representative Maynard, of Virginia, in a bill proposed to increase the salary of the President to \$75,000 a year, the Vice President to \$15,000 and to give the President after his retirement from office an annual salary of \$25,000 per annum for life.

Morgan on Statehood Bill.

After the passage of the omnibus bill claims bill and fixing January 28 for the delivery of addresses in memory of the late Senator Hoar, the Senate devoted the day to the Statehood bill. Mr. Morgan spoke for two hours against the bill.

The speech of Mr. Morgan followed closely the arguments he made against the Statehood legislation proposed two years ago, but he spoke particularly of the character of the population of New Mexico and Indian Territory. He declared that the framers of the legis-

lation were of the white race and that it was not the intention of the Mexicans, Indians, negroes and half-breeds should be brought into citizenship. He said that if Arizona and New Mexico were admitted into the Union this class of citizenship would control the elections and that bribes and whiskey might control them.

Mr. Mallory presented the minority report of the merchant marine commission. It was referred to the committee on commerce.

The omnibus claims bill was passed with several committee amendments. It carries direct appropriations amounting to about \$2,800,000. The Senate adjourned.

Taxes Must Raise \$10,000,000.

Austin, Tex., Special.—The 29th session of the Texas Legislature convenes at noon for the regular session. The present session is an important one. In addition to providing for the next two years it will have to make good a deficit of nearly \$2,000,000 making the total amount necessary \$10,000,000. In order to meet these requirements it will be necessary to thoroughly revise the taxation system of the State. It is anticipated that the corporations will come in for considerable attention.

LABOR WORLD.

A child labor bill has been drafted at Minneapolis, Minn.

An immense car building works is to be erected near Montreal.

Twenty-seven thousand men are employed at the Krupp Works at Essen.

Retail salesmen of St. Paul and Minneapolis unions are working in unison.

The Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America has removed its headquarters to Chicago, Ill.

About one-fifth of all the children in the land between the ages of ten and fifteen years are at work.

Twenty-seven trades and labor councils hold charters from the Canadian Trade and Labor Congress.

The Nova Scotia Government has sanctioned a plan for emigrating pauper children to Canadian farms.

The National Association of Bureaus of Labor Statistics Convention will be held in San Francisco, Cal., next spring.

The Italian Ambassador at Washington is investigating the practicability of dispersing city Italians into rural communities.

The Workmen's Compensation act recently passed by the British Parliament has caused an appreciable increase in pauperism.

The first Danish trade union formed for the specific purpose of securing higher wages and shorter hours was organized in 1869 at Copenhagen.

Mayor Schmitz, of San Francisco, Cal., has announced that he will not be a candidate for re-election for president of Musicians' Mutual Protective Union No. 6.

Agriculturists of the States of Sonora and Sinaloa, Mexico, who have been employing Chinese laborers, state that the Mexican peon is far superior to the coolie.

COLLEGE NOTES.

The new Harvard catalogue shows a membership of 758 in the Law School.

The catalogue of Brown University for 1904-05 contains several noteworthy features.

The new power plant of Cornell University in Fall Creek Gorge has just been completed.

Some of the general plans for the new library of Yale University appear to be practically settled.

Teachers' College announces a course of ten free public lectures in Kindergarten Theory and Practice.

The personnel of the board of the University of Vermont trustees remains almost the same as last year.

The second annual debate of Johns Hopkins with Brown University will be held in McCoy Hall on the night of April 8.

Professor John Robert Sim was elected head of the department of pure mathematics at the College of the City of New York.

The board of trustees of the University of Pennsylvania has elected Dr. Thomas G. Ashton to the position of adjunct professor of medicine.

The official prospectus of the Yale Summer School of Arts and Sciences names a faculty of forty-four, with President Hadley and Professor Sweet at the head.

The President of Columbia University has appointed as the committee on the award of the Illig medals and the Darling prize, in the Schools of Applied Science, Professors Hutton, Miller and Hallock.

Colonel Charles E. Sprague, President of the Union Dime Savings Institution, is now professor of the theory of accounts in the School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance, at New York University.

A Japanese Widow's Hair.

When a Japanese woman becomes a widow it is customary for her to cut off a part of her hair and to bury it in the coffin with the body of her husband, but as she may please herself about it this sacrifice is not often large enough to spoil her pretty coiffure, unless, indeed, she determine to wear forever the badge of widowhood and give her life in complete devotion to the memory of the departed, in which case she cuts it off and thenceforth never permits it to grow.

There are a great many women in Japan, and especially in the heart of the country, where foreign influence has never reached, who wear their hair bobbed like a small boy's and oftentimes parted jauntily on the side; and by this sign one may be sure that they are widows, and that they hang many prayer slips at the temple doors and give their passing days in patient, sweet devotion to the family and the home wherein they are sure to be much loved.—Eleanor Franklin in Leslie's Weekly.

SUIT AGAINST MRS. DUKE

Said to Have Raised Much Money On Worthless Collateral

A VERY SIGNIFICANT STATEMENT

One Who Knows the Career of the Woman Who Recently Became the Wife of Brodie L. Duke, of Durham, Says She is a Shrewd Character and Adds: "Wait Till You Hear From Some Banks Down East."

Chicago, Special.—The German National Bank, of Little Rock, Ark., is suing Alice L. Webb and her promoting company for \$10,000, the face of two notes of \$5,000 each, due and unpaid. "Just how far Taylor, Webb & Company's business has progressed since its birth, April 8, 1903, is only known to the two partners. I have been after Alice L. Webb since last July to get service on these notes and did not succeed until she bobbed up in New York and became the bride of Brodie L. Duke," said Attorney Packard. "I then sent the notes and papers on to New York and she was served there. I am inclined to believe they are absolutely worthless."

A man who knows Alice L. Webb gives this outline of her recent career: "Alice L. Webb is 35 years old. She married E. H. Powell, of Pittsburg, who formerly owned the Seventh Avenue Hotel, Pittsburg, and in this I am informed, she invested \$60,000 and lost the money. She was later divorced from Powell, who now lives in Allegheny, Pa. I know she has a wealthy uncle living near Titusville, Pa., with whom she was constantly in correspondence, and her father was also a great friend of Prof. Holden, owner of the Hotel Holden and The Cleveland Plain Dealer, and he has always taken a great interest in the woman. I don't know much about her connection with Brodie L. Duke and was even surprised to hear of her marriage to him. I am inclined to believe that it was not her intention to marry when she went East. Mrs. Webb-Duke was the shrewdest woman I ever met in my life. She was all business and could look through a man at a glance. Wait till you hear from some banks down East."

Charles F. Taylor, her partner, said: "Mrs. Duke is the daughter of William H. Webb, who was a wealthy corporation lawyer of New York. When her father died ten years ago he left her \$100,000 and she engaged in business. She did not care for society and proved to be a very shrewd business woman. She told me that her first husband, Powell, had squandered her fortune. Since forming the partnership I have been associated with Miss Webb in many business ventures."

Taylor, who was formerly Chicago agent for an insurance company of Iowa, laughed at any idea that the firm was not all that it was represented to be. He said:

"Mrs. Duke is an extraordinary woman and attends strictly to business. I never heard her say any unkind thing to any one. She is not handsome or even good looking. Anybody who clashes with her will meet his match. I have known her 14 years and have been in business with her two years."

Mr. Taylor said further: "I can safely say that Mrs. Duke has made fully \$1,000,000 in investments since I have known her. Outside of the fact that we may be involved in our land deal in Texas our firm is all right. We purchased 75 acres of ground at Nacogdoches, Texas, from Col. S. F. B. Morse, and paid \$2,000 down. He is the ex-traffic manager of the Southern Pacific Railway Company. It developed after the failure of Daniel J. Sully, the cotton king, that Morse was his partner and that the property which he had about purchased was included in the assets. This brought the property into court and it is still there. All of our transactions have been bona fide. I don't know Duke and did not know Miss Webb was going to marry him. I never knew any of her private business."

Taylor is married and lives with his family in South Chicago. Mrs. Taylor is a sister of Dr. E. M. Webster, of South Chicago.

50 Dogs Entered For Georgia Trials.

Macon, Ga., Special.—A special to The Telegraph from Albany, Ga., says that the Georgia field trials will begin there Tuesday. The annual event promises to be one of the most successful in the history of the organization and many prominent sportsmen from over the State are present with their dogs, more than fifty of the latter having entered.

Taking Cotton Back Home.

Dublin, Ga., Special.—Ferrell Perry, one of the prosperous farmers of Laurens county, called at one of the warehouses in this city and asked that 33 bales of cotton belonging to him be turned over to his wagoners, who had instructions to carry them back to his farm. He declines to sell at any price less than ten cents and will hold his cotton at home until the price reaches that figure. This is in keeping with the action of farmers generally throughout this section. Those who have cotton stored in the warehouses are paying the costs and taking it home to hold.

\$30,000 Fire at Greensboro.

Greensboro, N. C., Special.—The Cape Fear Manufacturing Company's plant, engaged in the manufacture of builders' materials, was completely destroyed by fire Monday night. The fire was discovered over the boiler at 11 o'clock, and the building, which was a frame structure, was entirely destroyed in an hour. J. Frank Hodgkin, of Roanoke, Va., is president of the company and J. A. Hodgkin, of Greensboro, secretary and treasurer.